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of *New York* and in *Franklin's Works*. But others not so well known and relating to less conspicuous matters have not been hitherto presented anywhere in print and stand therefore as definite additions to our collection of printed material for American colonial history. In this volume is entered also a very interesting "Course of Office between the Secretary of State's Office, the Council, and the Board of Trade, as proposed by Mr. Sharpe", embodying a scheme for expediting business that is by implication condemnatory of practices previously in use.

In an appendix are certain "Addenda" and various precedents governing the phraseology to be employed in orders in council, complaints against governors, commissions for the trial of pirates, and other official documents. At the end of the volume are reproductions of seven maps or plans found among the unbound papers, of which the most important are those covering Indian trade in New York, Lake Champlain, and the New York-New Hampshire land grants. Mr. Munro's preface is an excellent summary of the leading features of the volume and leaves nothing to be desired, except that occasionally opinions might differ as to the relative importance of the subjects discussed. From the standpoint of the American student the documents relative to the Winthrop *v.* Lechmere case deserve more than the few lines of comment allotted to them. There are occasional misspellings of names, such as "Courand" for Couraud, "Franklin" for Francklin, "Tomlinson" for Thomlinson, "Quarry" for Quarry, and some manifest misprints, such as "Bellamont" and "Montague". Mr. Munro has adopted the forms "Montgomery", "Abercromby", "Loudon", "Micaiah" (Perry), which are contrary to the best usage, and in the index has entered the names "Dr. Spry" and "Gov. Spry" separately, whereas they belong to the same person. He has, furthermore, indexed the "J. Walcot" mentioned on page 227 as if he were Roger Wolcott, governor of Connecticut, but I doubt if the identification is correct.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Symbol and Satire in the French Revolution. By ERNEST F. HENDERSON, Ph.D., L.H.D. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912. Pp. xxxii, 456.)

THE main purpose of this work is to furnish the student or reader a valuable source of information hitherto accessible only to those who could visit the Paris collections of prints. Dr. Henderson's 171 plates were obtained chiefly by photographing the originals, most of which belong to the Collection Hennin of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The task was well worth the effort and the result is a distinct addition to the literature of the subject. Dr. Henderson has accompanied the plates by a narrative, in chronological form, to make clear the place each print or cartoon has in the revolutionary movement.

The first impression from an examination of the plates is surprise at the lack of humor in the cartoons. What there may be is mostly of

the grim kind. One of the few which show lightness of touch represents Louis XVI. in the act of signing the constitution. He is seated in a large cage the top of which is surmounted by a royal crown. Before him is a table and his hand holds a quill. The Emperor Leopold approaches with an air of astonishment and asks, "Que fais tu là Beau frère?" and Louis replies "Je sanctionne". Many of the pictures carry symbolism to an extreme, producing a composition that is more complex and pedantic than suggestive.

Dr. Henderson remarks that almost all the cartoons are anonymous. This seriously reduces the value of the collection from the point of view of the student. That *some one* produced a cartoon or symbolical representation of a certain event does not throw a clear light upon the direction or the strength of currents of public opinion. It is true that engravers and dealers during the Revolution sought to please their public, having an eye to their own profits. They were all doubtless much like Anatole France's Citoyen Jean Blaise who objected to Évariste Gamelin's symbolical reform of playing cards on the ground that it would not be to the taste of his patrons, not even of the *sans-culottes*.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Henderson did not include some treatment of the relations of this political art to the artistic movement of the time. Among the plates one notes reminders of the delicate work of Fragonard, possibly also of Watteau, and other pictures in absurd pseudo-classical style. An account of tendencies of such art in the latter part of the eighteenth century would have been in point. It would not have been amiss also to have said something of the use of the cartoon in other countries at the same period.

The author's decision to accompany the plates with a narrative, instead of separate historical statements, is not free from question. The narrative is more interesting to the general reader, but it is less useful to the serious student. The plan is beset with difficulties. The pictures must be described and commented on, and yet the main threads of the Revolutionary narrative must be followed. This is almost a case of attempting to serve two masters.

The narrative contains statements which may fairly be questioned. The author expresses surprise that the constitution of 1793 went so far as to declare that insurrection was "a sacred duty under certain circumstances", although the American Declaration of Independence had said the same thing. The comments on the French Declaration of Rights on page 75 are beside the mark. The ideal principles set forth in the declaration were sound, even if French mobs or the Terrorists of 1793 failed to live up to them. It is also unfortunate to be obliged to say anything about the Maximum legislation of 1793 in six sentences, especially the six inserted in the paragraph on page 375. Some minor errors of fact have also escaped the author's attention; for example the statement that Brissot had taken part in the American Revolution, that Lafayette was removed from the command of the National Guard after

August 10, and that the Duke of Orleans became Philippe Égalité in the summer of 1793.

Wellington's Army, 1809-1814. By C. W. C. OMAN, M.A., LL.D., Chichele Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford. (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company; London: Edward Arnold. 1912. Pp. viii, 395.)

To evolve out of an incident as commonplace as the taking of a woman's hair a poem like Pope's "Rape of the Lock" is an achievement possible to a genius only and, similarly, none but a master-writer like Dr. Oman could have clothed in such charming guise the many bald facts and dry statistics contained in his latest work on Wellington's army. The general reader as well as the military student will find this book of unusual interest. Not even Napier gives a better picture of the motley English force that for six years held head against, and eventually expelled from the Peninsula, the Napoleonic legions so long irresistible in Europe.

Dr. Oman's first two chapters deal with the literature of the Peninsular War, classifying the books and assigning to each the value it deserves as historical reference. He very aptly lays down the rule that narratives written after the events described must be scrutinized with care before their evidence be accepted as trustworthy and that one "must begin by trying to obtain a judgment on the 'personal equation'—was the author a hard-headed observer, or a lover of romantic anecdotes?" (p. 26).

Chapter III. treats of the Duke of Wellington—the man and the strategist. Capable the "Iron Duke" unquestionably was, but utterly devoid of sympathy for others, unloving and unloved, "a hard master, slow to praise and swift to blame and to punish" (p. 42). "Anything that seemed to Wellington to partake of the nature of thinking for oneself was an unpardonable sin in a subordinate." Habitually ignoring to mention in his official despatches the names of any save the senior officers present—unless some subordinate had committed a mistake, in which case the error was invariably chronicled—he was constantly currying favor with the aristocracy; in a word the duke was a thorough snob (p. 48). On the other hand, his genius was truly prophetic—as illustrated by his memoranda of September 5 and October 26, 1809—his powers of calculation careful and long-sighted, his insight into the enemy's probable move extraordinary, and frequently, as at Salamanca, his mastery of the offensive both unexpected and remarkable (pp. 53-60).

Chapter IV. deals with Wellington's infantry tactics, especially the line versus the column, and contains material of extraordinary interest to the military student. The reasons for the efficiency of the French column or mixed formation are admirably set forth (pp. 61-73) as well as their influence on British tactics (pp. 74-75) following on the lessons of the American Revolution (pp. 75-77). The problem of how